

REMARKS

As a result of the foregoing Amendment, the word "resulting" has been deleted from the last paragraph of claim 1 in order to use consistent terminology within the claim.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1 and 5 to 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), as being unpatentable over Wang in view of Rinker et al., are respectfully requested.

Applicants respectfully submit that the reference to Wang does not teach that the second center of gravity is offset from the first center of gravity when the brake is at rest. Rather, the offset in the reference only occurs when the brake is actuated, as described in column 2, lines 50 and 51 where it is stated that Fig. 3 shows the brake when actuated (under braking conditions).

Specifically, caliper 11 includes cylinder 19 and bridge 12, wherein the central portion 15 of the bridge 12 is formed from a resilient steel material so that it can flex in a direction parallel to the pads under braking conditions, as described in column 3, lines 37 to 39.

Moreover, the reference to Wang does not teach a caliper for transmitting braking forces produced by the second brake pad to the first side of the brake disk. In accordance with Wang, the braking forces produced by the second brake pad 23 are transmitted to the first side of brake disk 29 not by caliper 12, but by anchor bracket 24, as described in column 3, lines 56 to 59.

In the reference to Rinker et al., the second center of gravity (outboard brake shoe assembly 25) is not offset from the first center of gravity (inboard brake shoe assembly 19), through which the center axis P of the clamping device extends. In this connection, reference should be had to column 4, lines 50 to 54, where it is stated that although the outboard friction pad 21 may be provided double chamfered leading and trailing edges, it is not believed necessary because of the uniform force applied to backing plate 22 by the caliper outboard leg 13.

In other words, the center axis P of the clamping device does not extend through the first center of gravity C' or C''.

Moreover, in the reference to Ringer et al., the caliper does not serve for transmitting braking forces produced by the second brake pad to the first side of the brake disk. Rather, as mentioned in column 2, lines 55 to 60, it is anchor plate support 11 which serves for transmitting these braking forces, while caliper 10 primarily serves as means for applying clamping forces without having imparted thereto the braking torque.

In summary, the above shows that neither the reference to Wang nor the reference to Rinker et al. teach that the second center of gravity is offset from the first center of gravity when the brake is at rest, and none of the references teaches using the caliper for transmitting braking forces produced by the second brake pad to the first side of the brake disk. Consequently, the references do not anticipate nor render obvious the subject matter of pending claim 1, even if the references are taken in combination with each other.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the present invention as claimed is patentable over the art of record.

As a result of the foregoing amendment, additional claim 16 has been presented. Claim 16 corresponds to claim 1 with the added

feature that the caliper is a sliding caliper. This feature is disclosed in the application as originally filed, for example, claim 3, and therefore, no new matter has been added.

Reconsideration and allowance of the present application is respectfully requested.

Any additional fees or charges required at this time in connection with this application may be charged to Patent and Trademark Office Deposit Account No. 11-1835.

Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on March 20, 2008.

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